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historical perspective is that this Telemachus is the creation of the same poet who conceived the *Telemacheia*."

The spirit of the author is best shown in a comment to xv. 401 ff. After noticing the difficulties of the passage he adds: "When I had thus expressed myself, I took up the book and read the story again in a receptive, sympathetic mood, and I felt myself so thoroughly under the sway of the earnest and sublime spirit of Homer that I was half-ashamed that I had ever doubted. This Homeric spell is the highest proof." Such an argument is very different from the current ones, but I am glad to see a scholar bold enough to use it. The book is most stimulating and is written with a high appreciation of Homeric poetry.

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A History of Thessaly, from the Earliest Historical Times to the Accession of Philip V of Macedonia. By ROLAND G. KENT. Pennsylvania dissertation, printed in part: Chapter V (From the Persian Wars to Lycophron of Pherae) and Appendices I and II. Privately printed, 1904. Pp. viii+27.

Some marginal distortion is probably inevitable when the lens of the historian is fixed steadily upon the central figures in a given epoch; and such a work as Dr. Kent's has its use in restoring the proper outlines to the edges of the picture. To intrinsic interest it can make little claim—an almost necessary consequence of the fragmentary and incidental manner in which the history of Thessaly has been preserved. If one may judge the whole investigation by the specimen offered, the author has given a clear and trustworthy history of the country down to the limit chosen, and has here and there corrected a prevailing misapprehension. For example, in Appendix II he combats, with much reason, the assumption of Busolt and others that the friendly relations between Thessaly and Athens during the Peloponnesian War were brought about by the influence of a popular party in the former country, ascribing them rather to the temporary ascendancy of an oligarchic faction friendly to Athens. This view is strengthened, perhaps, by a passage that Mr. Kent does not use, Thuc. iv. 132, whence it appears that when Perdiccas allied himself with Athens, in 423, he prevented a Spartan advance through Thessaly by means of the influence of his Thessalian friends, undoubtedly aristocrats. Appendix I is an attempt to reconstruct the stemmata of the ruling families of Pharsalus.

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